



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

will convince more than any learned reasoning as to the real fact of Norwegians and Swedes having been in Minnesota five hundred and fifty-eight years ago.

FATHER CHRYSOSTOM VERWYST O. F. M.

Bayfield

BIRTHPLACE OF THE RINGLINGS

In the December issue of the *WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY* you say—"In the September, 1919 *American Magazine* John Ringling tells the life story of the seven brothers, who were born at McGregor, Iowa, across the river from Wisconsin," etc. I venture to observe that John Ringling never said the seven brothers were born in Iowa; because they were not,—at least three of them were not. Albert, the oldest, was born in Chicago; Otto, next, the only member who never married, was born in Baraboo; and A. G., generally called Gus, in Milwaukee.

The four born at McGregor were Alfred T., the last to die, Charles E., John, and Henry. Charles and John are sole survivors of the brothers. An only sister, Ida, now Mrs. Harry North, was born at Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, just across the Mississippi from McGregor. She lives at Baraboo. Charles resides at Evanston, Illinois, John in New York, but both have winter homes in Florida. The parents, besides living in the various places where their eight children were born, passed short periods at Stillwater, Minnesota, and Rice Lake, Wisconsin, and possibly elsewhere. All deceased members except Alfred T. sleep with their parents in the Baraboo cemetery. Alfred T., who died last October in New Jersey, is to rest in a mausoleum at White Plains, New York. In order of age the eight children run thus: Albert, A. G., Otto, Alfred T., Charles E., John, Henry, Ida,—seven sons in succession, then a daughter.

O. D. BRANDENBURG

Madison

CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S TOUR

W. A. Titus of Fond du Lac, writing in the *WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY* for March, errs when he says that in 1837 "Captain Frederick Marryat, the celebrated English author, * * * made a

trip on horseback from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien." He made the trip, though not on horseback, but in wagons or on foot to Fort Winnebago with a detachment of troops, and in a keelboat down the Wisconsin. His boat, as Captain Marryat described it himself, was about one hundred twenty feet long, "covered in to the height of six feet above the gunnel, and very much in appearance like the Noah's ark given to children, excepting that the roof was flat." It was an "unwieldy craft, and to manage it, it required at least twenty-five men, with poles and long sweeps." A swift current, snags, and prostrate trees caused almost unending trouble. At nightfall the boat was tied to the shore, but the passengers never wandered far away "on account of the rattlesnakes, which here abounded," and Captain Marryat adds that "perhaps there is no portion of America in which the rattlesnakes are so large and so numerous as in Wisconsin." The boat was unmanageable, being "continually twisted and twirled about, sometimes with our bows, sometimes with our stern foremost"; and so, on the fourth day from Fort Winnebago, "after nothing but misfortunes," Captain Marryat got into a dugout with two "Menonnomie" Indians and paddled to "the landing place," got a horse, "mounted somehow, but without stirrups," and set off for Prairie du Chien, within sight of which he came after riding "about four miles."

So apparently there was no "horseback" about the whole trip,—at least Marryat himself says nothing of such means of transportation.

O. D. BRANDENBURG

Madison